

CD
5344
A74
1978

ANCIENT NEAR-EASTERN CYLINDER SEALS
ACQUIRED BY THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD
1963-1973

BY

P. R. S. MOOREY and O. R. GURNEY



ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD

Reprinted from IRAQ, Volume XL, 1978

By courtesy of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq

ANCIENT NEAR EASTERN CYLINDER SEALS ACQUIRED BY THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD 1963-1973

By P. R. S. MOOREY and O. R. GURNEY

In memory of Briggs W. Buchanan

At his death in December 1976 Briggs W. Buchanan had been working on the collection of ancient Near Eastern seals in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, for the best part of thirty years. Illness had prevented any visits after the summer of 1974. The first fruits of his labours appeared in 1966 as a *Catalogue of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in the Ashmolean Museum, I. Cylinder Seals*. By early in the 1970's he had prepared a manuscript of the long-planned complementary stamp seal catalogue. A variety of problems hindered the final stages of revision and it will sadly be some years yet before a manuscript and illustrations suitable for publication can be made available. Buchanan had also drafted a concise handlist of all the cylinder seals acquired by the Ashmolean Museum after his first volume went to press in 1963, including a few seal impressions from Tell Brak and Kish overlooked in earlier years. He intended this to be an appendix to his second volume. As this volume is already of considerable size and treats a distinct aspect of ancient glyptic, it has been decided that a revised and extended version of this appendix should appear independently, so that it may more easily be used in conjunction with the cylinder seal catalogue. Virtually all the cylinder seals described here were acquired when Briggs Buchanan was not in Oxford; but his comments on them were always eagerly awaited, and readily given, when he arrived for his almost annual summer visits between 1963 and 1974. It is to these conversations that Moorey owes a persisting interest in glyptic and an invaluable informal instruction in the rudiments of classification. The classifications offered here depend heavily on Buchanan's check-list; but comment has been added by Moorey and any departures from Buchanan's opinion are made clear. Gurney has revised translations he originally made for the Museum. The drawings of seal impressions are those made by Mrs. Diane Gurney for Briggs Buchanan and the photographs were prepared year by year in the Museum's studio by Miss O. Godwin. For abbreviations used in the catalogue see p. 59. Measurements are given in millimetres (for cylinders as height \times width); figures such as 1967.1480 are the museum registry numbers.

A: The following cylinder seal from Kish and sealings from Brak and Kish were inadvertently omitted from *Buchanan I*:

Piedmont Jamdat Nasr:

1. Sealing; from a jar neck, string marks on the reverse; clay; linear pattern; possible traces of a second rolling at the bottom.
1938.101. 32 high. Brak: JNP. Given by M. E. L. Mallowan.

Theology Library
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT
California

2. Fragment of a cylinder of bitumen with a sheet copper cover ; traces of a linear "tree" design which suggests it may have been a seal rather than a bead.

1929.237. 18 × 10 (as extant). Kish V. 127 : cutting Y on Tell Ingharra at 6 m depth (level of water table). Given by the Oxford-Field Museum Expedition.

L. Ch. Watelin, *JRAS* 1930, Pl. X. 2 ; P. R. S. Moorey, *Iraq* 28 (1966), 36.

A cylinder seal made exactly like this was found in an Early Dynastic IIIb grave on Mound A at Kish (Ashmolean Museum 1925.266 : *Buchanan* I, no. 183).

Early Dynastic I.

3. Sealing ; two rollings ; clay ; upper part of a goat in the lower field ; above, from left, scorpion, snake (?), plant ; four drill holes at random.

1931.88g. 45 high. Kish (Ingharra, no field number). Given by the Oxford-Field Museum Expedition.

Animal and plant motifs combined like this appear among the seal impressions S.I.S. 4-5 at Ur (*U.E.* III, nos. 191, 271) ; on the dating of these sealings see D. Hansen, in D. G. Mitten (ed.), *Studies presented to George M. A. Hanfmann* (Mainz, 1971), 47-54.

4. Sealing ; from a jar ; clay ; two partial rollings ; upper one of legs only ; lower, spread-winged eagle above a fish over the back of a bull *passant* to left ; to left, rear of quadruped with a fish and scorpion (?) above ; to right, ibex head.

1929.289. 23 high. Kish : Ingharra V.555 : trench C.4 at 7 m depth. Given by the Oxford-Field Museum Expedition.

This impression, like the previous one, may be closely paralleled among the S.I.S. 4 impressions from Ur (*U.E.* III, no. 280).

5. Sealing ; from a jar ; clay ; two rollings ; cow or bull in a byre ; man in a "pulled-back" pleated skirt wielding a dagger behind a quadruped ; various ill-defined filling motifs.

1929.294. 18 high. Kish : Ingharra V.554 : trench C.4 at 7 m depth (as no. 4 above). Given by the Oxford-Field Museum Expedition.

Parallels for this design, and the skirt of the figure, occur on sealings from S.I.S. 4-5 at Ur (*U.E.* III, nos. 243, 304-19).

Early Dynastic III.

6. Sealing ; two rollings ; clay ; in the upper field the feet of a bird ; then a boat with a human-headed prow ; below, bird, recumbent quadruped, bird.

1939.332 (195). 35 high. Brak : JNP : Terrace House at 1 m. Given by M. E. L. Mallowan.

The theme of the "God-boat" has been fully discussed by Amiet (*GMA*, 177-181). It is a theme distinctive of Early Dynastic III, when it may have been more common in central and northern Iraq than in the Sumerian heartland.

Akkadian.

7. Sealing ; clay ; possible trace of a "hero" ; rampant full-face human-headed

bull with body in profile; small rampant goat under horizontal bar; full-face bearded hero (?) standing to grasp the paw and body of a reversed lion (?). 1930.395 (28). 19 high. Kish: Ingharra (no field number). Given by the Oxford-Field Museum Expedition.

A date in the early Akkadian period puts this among the relatively rare sealings of this phase found at Kish (cf. *Boehmer*, Pl. III. 23).

8. Sealing; clay; from a jar; two rollings one above the other; winged temple façade set on the back of a recumbent bull (?); rope from gate held by figure standing to right, facing left; dagger (?) filling motif; seated figure, with elbow on table, facing right.

1939.332 (200). 25 high. Brak. Given by M. E. L. Mallowan.

Buchanan has already published an impression from Brak showing the winged façade (*Buchanan* I, no. 341). The motif has been fully considered by *Boehmer* (op. cit., 105-109, nos. 1349-1421).

B: The following cylinder seals were accessed by the Ashmolean Museum after *Buchanan* I went to press:

Uruk.

9. White magnesite; silver ram on the top now dowelled immovably into the perforation (photographs taken when the seal was in the Brummer Collection, before cleaning, show considerable corrosion); tiny perforation, now obstructed, on each side of the ram; a file of cows in the upper register closely packed and moving to right; no exact correspondence between heads and bodies shown; below, a row of four reed huts within which are seen alternately a pair of young calves standing and two rows of handled jars; in space between huts the foreparts of two larger calves emerge to share contents of a trough set between them; each hut has three ringed poles rising from the far end of it; a calf *passant* between each hut at pole level. 1964.744. 53 × 46 (animal, 32 × 34). Bought; *Sotheby*, 16th-17th November, 1964, lot no. 156 (formerly Ernest Brummer collection).

R. W. Hamilton, *Iraq* 29 (1967), 34-41, Pl. XI; P. P. Delougaz, *JNES* 27 (1968), 192-3, Fig. 11; P. R. S. Moorey, *Ancient Iraq* (Ashmolean Museum, 1976), frontispiece; said to be from Uruk.

In his detailed discussion Hamilton suggested a date early in the Jamdat Nasr period for this seal; but Buchanan, citing seal impressions from Uruk (*UVB* V, Pl. 25d = *GMA*, no. 186; *UVB* XX, Pl. 28c, p. 23), preferred an earlier dating in the Uruk period. Delougaz's treatment of the iconography of this seal is ambiguous and might be read to mean that he doubted its authenticity: "... its composition as a whole is unparalleled. This is a characteristic which it has in common with some other, more pretentious objects which have been acquired recently by other European museums". This overlooks the fact that this seal had been in the Brummer collection for many years before its sale in 1964 and does not take account of its original condition when acquired for that collection. The actual seal has been studied by a number of specialists and none has thought it false. Nor is there any

reason to think the animal a secondary addition, though both it and the seal have been harshly cleaned at some time before 1964. The closest parallels for the ram, two of silver, one of copper, all from Uruk, are among the oldest known examples of lost-wax castings from Iraq and appear on seals of exactly this type (E. Heinrich, *Kleinfunde* (Berlin, 1935), Pl. 17a, b; A. Moortgat, *Vorderasiatische Rollsiegel*, 87, Pl. V. 29).

Jamdat Nasr:

10. Black "steatite"; standing ibex with recumbent kid behind; rosette on a branch; recumbent ibex; lion *passant*.

1969.344. $26\frac{1}{2} \times 22$. Bought; as from Iran.

Buchanan cited *Diyala*, Pl. 6: 32, suggesting a date early in the Jamdat Nasr period. In view of the seal's probable source a more direct parallel is provided by seals from Susa contemporary in date with the Proto-Elamite tablets (P. Amiet, *MDP XLIII*, Pl. 111: 1034-5; 112: 1036 (especially the plant motif)).

11. White marble, brown streaked; three goats *passant* with clear evidence of drill. 1967.1472. 25×22 . Bought; from a collection formed in Iraq before 1930.

This design is typical of the animal files on seals found at Jamdat Nasr (Buchanan I, no. 28).

12. White marble, brown, streaked; three horizontal rows of enclosed lentoid shapes to which birds' heads have been added, and in some cases wings.

1969.347. $21 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$. Bought; as from Iran.

This is a standard design of the Jamdat Nasr style to which the seal belongs (E. Mackay, *AM I* (3), Pl. LXXIII. 8); but the modifications seem to be the work of a modern engraver.

Early Dynastic III:

13. Shell; worn surface; upper register: row of reclining sheep; lower, below a double line divider, a continuous two-lined zigzag with interspaces filled by radiate dots.

1967.1230. $35\frac{1}{2} \times 19$. Bought; *Sotheby*, 23rd October, 1967, lot no. 80.

The broad category to which this seal belongs is dated by a seal from Khafajah (*Diyala*, Pl. 37: 381); the combination of figurative and geometric designs in two registers is found on a variety of Early Dynastic III seals (*GMA*, nos. 1053-1061).

14. Shell; worn; spread-winged lion-headed eagle; reversed repeat.

1963.349. $27 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$. Bought; as from Iran.

Buchanan cited two Early Dynastic III seals from Ur (*U.E. X*, nos. 90-1), which both have elaborately rendered spread-winged lion-headed eagles in their designs, though neither is exactly like this example. Outside Sumer, where it is typical of Early Dynastic III, the lion-headed eagle is a rarity (*GMA*, 140).

15. Lapis lazuli; worn; seated figure drinking from a cup; attendant grasping right wing of a spread-winged eagle; on the eagle's right another attendant holds a tall-necked jar at arm's length towards the eagle.

1972.1398. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. Given by Mrs. Christopher Simmons.

The combination of the spread-winged eagle and the banquet is not in itself unusual (*GMA*, Pl. 89); but the arrangement of the motifs in a single narrow register is. Buchanan placed this seal in transitional Early Dynastic III to Akkadian; dating in accord with comparable treatment of the spread-winged eagle in cemetery A at Kish (S. Langdon, *XK I*, Pl. VI: 8, 12).

Akkadian:

16. Dark limestone; worn; rampant lion; full-face human-headed bull leaning back in grasp of a bearded hero; goat (?), its head turned back, held by bearded hero who holds a mace, its head resting on the ground, in his left hand.

1967.1473. $25\frac{1}{2} \times 13$. Bought; from a collection formed in Iraq before 1930.

This is a routine example of an Early Akkadian contest scene distinguished only by the human-headed bull, which subsequently disappeared from the Akkadian repertory.

17. Shell; chipped; divided into two registers by double horizontal lines; upper: two standing women, their left hands raised in a gesture of worship before a seated woman her right hand raised, crescent above; then behind, facing left, a third standing woman, right hand raised; lower: crossed lions with a "tree" behind them, each attacking a goat with head held back.

1969.786. $59 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$. Bought; *Sotheby*, 22nd December, 1969, lot no. 102.

A comparable type of design is represented by BM 108781 (*Boehmer*, Pl. VIII. 86); the lower animal contest is well matched on a cylinder seal from PG/1276 at Ur (IM 14594 = *Boehmer*, Pl. VIII: 79 = *U.E.* II, p. 579 U.12158, Pl. 204). Both are classified by *Boehmer* as "Akkadisch Ib" (*Buchanan*: Early Akkadian).

18. Pink banded limestone; worn; three groups of hero and animal, the first a lion, the other two antelopes or related beasts.

1966.1266. 33×20 (19: concave). Given by Mrs. J. Seitchand.

This is an unusual variant, with three pairs of contestants facing the same way, of a characteristic Early Akkadian motif (cf. no. 19 following, and *Boehmer*, Pl. IX: 89).

19. Shell; partly worn; full-face bearded nude hero grappling with a rampant bull; helmeted, bearded hero in a kilt grasping rampant lion's head with his left hand; driving a dagger into it with his right; similarly dressed hero (head erased) grasping head of a rampant bull with left hand and striking it with a weapon held at head level; knobbed pole at the end. In the lower field between contestants: dagger or mace; plant; spike-butted axehead.

1969.348. 40×24 . Bought; as from Iran.

This, like no. 18 above, is one of a wide range of such scenes produced in the early Akkadian period (cf. *Boehmer*, Pl. V: 47; VI: 55; IX: 88-9; IX: 104, 109, 112).

scenes of ploughing are listed; Pl. LX: 711-715). This example is in the mature Akkadian style. It is of particular interest for the size, and thereby unusually detailed rendering, of the seeder, adding a particularly good illustration to the existing evidence for drill-sowing from early times in Mesopotamia (cf. A. G. Haudricourt et M. J. Delamarre, *L'homme et la charrue à travers le monde* (Paris, 1955), Pl. I. 1; A. Salonen, *Agricultura Mesopotamica* (Helsinki, 1968), Pl. VI).

24. Brown flecked pink limestone; worn; belted god holding mace down in right hand, left raised, left foot up on podium with projecting horn; facing him a standing god in pleated garment holding a staff at waist in right hand, pail in left; worshipper with a kid; goddess(?) with long back curl, hands clasped at waist; attendant with pail; palm-tree. All the deities wear crowns with a single pair of horns. 1966.1227. 26 × 17. Given by Mrs. J. Seitchand.

The horned form of the god's podium is particularly well illustrated on a seal in Cambridge (M. Munn-Rankin, *Iraq* 21 (1959), 22 ff., Pl. V. 7 = *Boehmer*, Pl. XXXI. 376). A variant is shown on a seal from Adab (*Boehmer*, Pl. XXXVI. 427) in the mature Akkadian style to which this example probably belongs.

Neo-Sumerian:

25. Black mottled, green serpentine; worn; date-palm in a vessel between two worshippers; crescent on a staff over a fish.

1967.1478. 17½ × 8. Bought; from a collection formed in Iraq before 1930.

The Ashmolean already has some seals illustrating this theme in its characteristic Neo-Sumerian guise, as here (*Buchanan* I, nos. 400-3).

26. Grey nephrite; worn; bird over a scorpion; worshipper led by a goddess, enthroned goddess holding a cup (?); crescent before her, snake.

1967.1475. 19½ × 10. Bought; from a collection formed in Iraq before 1930.

This is a typical, but relatively poor, example of the Ur III presentation scene.

27. Dark mottled green serpentine; worshipper led by an interceding goddess to an enthroned goddess; crescent above; two columns of inscription.

1967.1474. 26 × 15. Bought; from a collection formed in Iraq before 1930.

Inscription. A-na¹-^aSuen-tak-la-ku Ana-Sin-taklaku
mār A-da-lāl son of Adallal.

This is, again, a conventional Ur III presentation scene, distinguished only by its inscription.

28. Steatite; worshipper led by a goddess to an enthroned deity holding a cup; lion-sceptre in the field.

1967.1477. 15 × 9. Bought; from a collection formed in Iraq before 1930.

The style of this presentation scene indicates a date in the early second millennium B.C. during the Isin-Larsa period. The lion-headed sceptre might identify the deity as Nergal (cf. E. Porada, *Sumer* 7 (1951), 66-7).

29. Carnelian; tapered towards either end as if a bead rather than a seal; bearded worshipper led by a goddess to an enthroned goddess; crescent above; ground line beneath; vertical line of inscription.

1968.1516. 24 × 6 (7½). Bought; *Sotheby*, 22nd October, 1968, lot no. 86.

Inscription. Arad-Ištar Arad-Ištar
 māṛ Nu-úr-ia son of Nuriya.

Although this is a typical later Neo-Sumerian presentation scene the object itself is rather unusual both in form and in the choice of stone. It may well have been a votive bead.

Old Babylonian:

30. Haematite; upper part only; worn; star behind standing deity facing right; disc on altar; worshipper facing to the left; nude female facing right; god with a crook wearing a high horned crown; fly(?) above crook; fish above small figure; vessel above a "spade".

1966.555. 16 × 11. Source unknown; transferred from the Ashmolean Museum Department of Eastern Art in 1966.

This is a fragment of a typical Old Babylonian seal with the "Nude Female", shown with her head in profile rather than the commoner full-face, in frieze with other figures and symbols. In this instance the gesture of her hand suggests that she is worshipping the god with a crook (cf. *Buchanan* I, no. 497 for this combination); at times she is the recipient of such gestures (cf. *CANES* I, 56).

31. Haematite; chipped; "man with a mace", two vertical panels of inscription; damaged symbol over a spade; two crooks back to back over a horned animal.

1968.1285. 23 × 10. Given by Dr. Rosalind Moss.

Inscription. ^aMar-tu Amurru (the god)
 dumu-an-na son of Anu.

I have reviewed the evidence for the status of the "man with a mace" elsewhere (*Iraq* 35 (1973), 75). His role remains ambiguous; but this seal design might be taken to indicate a particularly close association with the god Amurru, with whom he has in the past been identified. Not only the inscription, but also the two crooks on the animal's back, indicate this deity (E. D. van Buren, *Symbols of the Gods in Mesopotamian Art* (1945), 60 ff.; J. Kupper, *L'Iconographie du Dieu Amurru* (1961), 42 ff.). The style of this seal, the technique of cutting and the arrangement of inscription and figures, suggests a date in the later Old Babylonian Period.

32. Haematite; chipped; rampant human-headed bulls (bodies profile; heads full-face), their heads close together over a lion-scimitar set between them; bulls grasped by bearded full-face bullmen set on either side of two vertical panels of inscription; squatting monkey below.

1968.1293. 25 × 15. Given by Dr. Rosalind Moss.

Inscription. ^aSamaš
 ^aA-a

This is a typical Old Babylonian contest frieze with an inscription known on a number of similar designs (cf. *CANES*, nos. 350, 370).

33. Haematite; chipped; crudely cut; winged monster rampant attacking a man down on one knee, his head turned back; leonine monster facing right.

1967.1479. $26\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Bought; from a collection formed in Iraq before 1930.

This schematically, disc-cut seal belongs towards the end of the Old Babylonian period, c. 1700 B.C.

34. Haematite; bearded full-face bullman grasping reversed bull also held by bearded full-face hero, his right foot on the bull's head; inscription cut in spaces between the hero and the bull, perhaps later than the original manufacture of the seal; rampant lion and winged dragon threatening rampant horned animal between them; group of three blobs above; groundline.

1967.1194. 23×12 . Bought; as from Iran.

Inscription. ^anin-šubur (The god)

Other Old Babylonian contest friezes have the inscription almost haphazardly set into the design (cf. *CANES*, no. 360).

35. Haematite; two bow-legged dwarfs, upper one reversed; female figure in high hat; "monkey" above; male worshipper facing a god who holds dot-filled lion club in his right hand, scimitar in his left and stands on a recumbent dragon; figure in high hat holding hands at waist; ground line.

1969.519. 9×24 . Bought; as from Iran.

The style of this seal and the manner of cutting indicates a date late in the Old Babylonian period after about 1700 B.C. (cf. *Buchanan I*, 96 ff.)

Kassite:

36. Mottled pinkish white, brown and milky agate; chipped; seated god on ground line; seven vertical columns of inscription.

1969.353. 37×15 . Bought; as from Iran.

Inscription. ¹Be-el-šu-nu

dumu *Be-la-nu*

dingir-bi ^aŠubur

^ax (x)

^aNin (x)

me-din hé-ib-si (= *lalē balāṭi lišbi*)

ir ní-tuk-zu

Belšunu

son of Belanu

his god(?) <Nin?>-šubur

(and) (the gods) x

and Nin . . .

May he be filled with the joys of life,

thy reverent slave.

Compare *de Clercq*, no. 255 and *Brussels*, no. 425 (*RA* 16 (1919), 75 and 93; also in H. Limet, *Les légendes des sceaux kassites*, nos. 6:19, 6:17). Gurney is indebted to Professor W. G. Lambert for the suggested reading; but the syntax of the inscription remains obscure.

37. Yellow and milky agate, mottled reddish brown; worn; god holding scimitar facing worshipper; recumbent goat or antelope between them, head turned back; ground line; five vertical columns of inscription.

1969.352. $36 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$. Bought; as from Iran.

Inscription: ú-li-di
 ú-ra(?) -da-ku
 ú-x-ú-da-ku
 i-lí ša(?) -dam(??)
 gi-mi-li

No sense can be made of this inscription. *gimli*, addressed to a goddess, is common in Kassite inscriptions in the sequence *uṣ-ri gi-im-li šu-zi-bi*, "protect, spare and deliver", but the rest of the text is unparalleled. *ú-ra-da-ku* (if correctly read) could perhaps mean "I am a slave", but this would be an Assyrian form, unlikely in such an inscription.

38. "Jaspery haematite"; worn; clump of flowers with bird perched on the outer one; cross-marked sun-disc over horse's back; mountain god holding a flowering stalk over each shoulder.

1968.737. $29\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. Bought; said to be from Iran.

This seal is of particular interest for the combination of motifs. The use of decorative curls on animals was a conceit favoured by Middle Assyrian seal cutters (A Moortgat, *ZA* 47 (1942), 71, Fig. 38 and 18 (*de Clercq* no. 311)), which found its way into the repertoire of the jewellers who served the men buried at Marlik in north west Iran (E. Negahban, *Marlik* (Tehran, 1964), Fig. 109). The placing of the vertical lines on the horse's back might be taken to indicate the borders of a "saddle-cloth". If so, this would be an early representation of this feature (cf. later horse-rytha: D. Stronach, *Iraq* 36 (1974), 243 ff., Pl. LIII). No less unusual is the mountain-god wearing a conical, horned helmet. Buchanan has commented on the first appearance of this figure in Neo-Sumerian glyptic (*JNES* 31 (1972), 100-1) and Miss Porada has examined its place in Kassite and Middle Assyrian designs (in G. C. Miles (ed.), *Archaeologica Orientalia . . . Herzfeld* (New York, 1952), 179 ff.), when it was particularly popular. A fifteenth century limestone relief from Assur shows the mountain god holding flowering branches over his shoulders as here (A. Moortgat, *The Art of Ancient Mesopotamia* (London, 1969), Pl. 236). There is a fragment of a comparable seal from Tell al Rimah (B. Parker, *Iraq* 37 (1975), 35, Pl. XV. 48), to which Miss Parker compared *CANES*, no. 595. Buchanan classified this seal as "Late Kassite, c. 1300 B.C."; chronologically this seems appropriate; but stylistically "Middle Assyrian" is arguably more exact.

39. Carnelian; chipped; running winged bull over a motif rendered illegible by chips; bull's horns held by standing man; open lozenge between them; monkey squatting in field behind man; inscription, to be read on the stone, above.

1967.1196. $23\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. Bought; as from Iran.

Inscription. ^aMes-umun-gal arhuš tuku Marduk, great lord, have mercy

Buchanan classified this seal as "Late Kassite, c. 1300 B.C.". In Babylonia and Assyria, inscriptions cut in the positive on the stone are generally of the first millennium B.C., though on seals and ring-bezels made outside the Mesopotamian plain they appear towards the end of the previous millennium (E. Porada, *MDP* XLII (1969), 128, n. 5). The placing of the inscription here is comparable to that on seals in Beran's "zweite kassitische Gruppe" (*Afo* 18 (1957-8), 266 ff.), with which, even if provincial, it probably belongs.

40. Steatite; worn; above, flowering tree between recumbent horse and goat, then another flowering bush in a container; below, flowering tree between recumbent goats facing outwards; discs and other animals in the field.

1968.1160. 26 × 12. Bought; no reported source.

Buchanan classified this seal as "Late Kassite, c. 1200". Although the crude cutting is far removed from the masterpieces of the style (*Buchanan I*, no. 102; VA 3903: *Berlin*, no. 560), this cylinder might be better placed slightly later with the group defined by Herzfeld as "Babylonien: Isin II" (*Archaeologische Mitteilungen aus Iran* 8 (1937), 110 ff.; cf. T. Beran, *AfO* 18 (1957-8), 274 ff.: "Die dritte kassitische Gruppe").

Middle Assyrian:

41. Black streaked, yellow and brown spotted jasper; chipped; rampant winged bull attacked by a rampant lion; between them a recumbent goat; star and crescent.

1967.1193. 43 × 17½. Bought; as from Iran.

Comparable impressions on tablets from the reign of Tukulti-Ninurta I (c. 1244-1208 B.C.), found at Assur, indicate a date in the thirteenth century for this seal; a very similar, but more finely cut, seal formed part of the Southesk Collection (A. Moortgat, *ZA* 13 (1942), 62 ff., Fig. 25).

Neo-Assyrian Linear, about the eighth century B.C.

42. Brown limestone; worn; rampant lion (?) facing a sphinx; eye lozenge between them; crescent above plant; linear border.

1969.356. 15 × 8 (9; convex). Bought; as from Iran.

43. Dark green serpentine; standing man with hands in gesture of worship; towered gateway; winged male sphinx with winged disc above; "rosette" above three wedges.

1963.1553. 35 × 11 (12; convex). Bought; *Sotheby*, 11th November, 1963, lot no. 39.

This scene is still rare on published Assyrian seals. The best known example, *CANES*, no. 652, has been studied in detail by Miss Bodenstein (*Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society of Columbia University* I(2) (1969), 5-13), who assembles much of the comparative evidence on seals, extending back to the Middle Assyrian period, and sculptures. She argues tentatively that the Morgan Library seal was made under Urartian influence. *CANES*, no. 652 shows only the gateway and a single figure, as does *Guimet* 117, rather improbably taken by Frankfort to depict soldiers standing outside a fortified city (*CS*, 197, Pl. XXXIVj). It has been generally agreed that the garments and gestures of the male figure indicate that he is involved in a ritual act. On a Middle Assyrian seal (W. Andrae, *Das Wiedererstandene Assur* (Leipzig, 1938), 11, Fig. 49) the objects of worship are depicted within the gateway. On the Neo-Assyrian examples (of which *Buchanan I*, no. 610, may be another, albeit provincial, example) the gateway is void. This new addition to the repertory shows the deities worshipped to the right of the gateway without necessarily associating

them directly. But the presence here of a human-headed winged bull may not be a coincidence, for it was he who appeared in monumental form as the guardian of Late Assyrian palace gateways and doorways. Although known examples do not come from temple entrances, it would be hazardous to assume that this implied that these glyptic towered gates were necessarily palatial.

Neo-Assyrian Drilled, eighth century B.C.:

44. Milky chalcedony; "priest" in a fish-skin carrying a "sprinkler" and bucket; crescent above; seated god on a goat-fish, winged disc above; worshipper; star over two superimposed maces.

1967.1195. $28 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. Bought; as from Iran.

The fish-garbed "priest" is a familiar figure in Assyro-Babylonian glyptic from sometime in the eighth century B.C., regularly shown, as here, with a pail and sprinkler and sometimes also with a deity seated on the "goat-fish". There is some uncertainty about the correct identity of this figure, whether he is indeed a priest in a fish-like costume (cf. A. L. Oppenheim, *JAOs* 63 (1943), 31-4) or whether an apotropaic demon. In monumental Neo-Assyrian sculpture he appears sometimes as the guardian of doorways and was absorbed into early Achaemenid architectural sculpture in a comparable role (T. S. Kawami, *Iran* 10 (1972), 146-8). The pictorial evidence for the "goat-fish" has been conveniently assembled by Mrs. Calmeyer (U. Seidl, *BaM* 4 (1968), 178-81). On Neo-Assyrian seals, when shown beneath a deity throne, it may be an attribute of Ea (*Louvre*, Pl. 88: A685; *BN*, no. 361; *Moore*, no. 82).

Neo-Imperial (Assyrian and Babylonian) drilled, c. 700 B.C.:

45. Milky chalcedony, brown tinged; bearded centaur as archer with an extra pair of arms at waist level; fish between his legs; rampant winged dragon, head turned back, pierced by a number of arrows, star and rosette in lower field; double linear borders.

1969.351. 31×15 (16; convex). Bought; as from Iran.

This is a conventional example of Neo-Assyrian imagery in which only the victim varies significantly (cf. *CANES*, no. 749).

46. Bluish chalcedony; chipped; sacred tree with winged disc above, flanked by goats with their heads turned back; crescent and eye-lozenge; tasselled spade of Marduk on an altar.

1974.362. 27×14 . Given by Dr. R. A. Fletcher (said to be from Palestine).

The best guide to the dating of this seal is provided by a similarly cut one, with a comparable design, from room 23 (level 2, c. 630-615 B.C.) of the TW.53 Private Houses at Nimrud (M. E. L. Mallowan, *Iraq* 16 (1954), 68; B. Parker, *Iraq* 17 (1955), Pl. XVI. 1 (ND 3310)); for the Marduk standard at this time compare *ibid.*, Pl. XXV. 2, Fig. 10 (impression dated after 648 B.C.).

Neo-Imperial Modelled, c. 700 B.C.:

47. Amethyst; chipped; winged hero in kilt attacking from behind with a dagger a

rampant lion on whose right haunch he places his left foot; from the front the lion is grasped by another, wingless kilted hero; lightning bundle in lower field between them; then spade pointing upwards above a plant.

1967.1480. 29 × 13. Bought (from a collection formed in Iraq before 1930).

The patterned kilt of the unwinged figure, in contrast to the fringed mantle, suggests a Babylonian rather than an Assyrian source for this seal (cf. *CANES*, no. 761).

48. Pale brown chalcedony; chipped; bearded archer in fringed mantle; plant; star and crescent above; rampant winged griffin in flight; fish below.

1969.350. 28 × 12. Bought; as from Iran.

This is a conventional scene without any significant variations.

49. Bluish-chalcedony; chipped; star and crescent side by side over a sacred tree; hero in long fringed and patterned mantle, with quiver on his back, holding scimitar in right hand and grasping with his left the horn of a rampant bull whose head is pulled over backwards; seated dog.

1970.1. 34 × 13. Given by Professor C. Martin Robertson.

This seal compares closely with *CANES*, no. 750, where the victim is a griffin, attributed to a Babylonian workshop of the later eighth or seventh centuries B.C.

PROVINCIAL STYLES:

Late Prehistoric:

50. Steatite; perforated conoid top with three shallow, parallel horizontal grooves; worn; two large jars with handles on either side (?) flanked by "feeder" vessels; above in the intervals small, possibly spouted jars.

1966.1239. 24 (face, c. 17) × 15½. Given by J. A. Cohn.

The shape of this seal, even the three parallel encircling lines on the top, is matched in the Amuq (R. J. Braidwood, *Antioch I*, Fig. 382.382: 3; cf. Fig. 297:5, p. 490) by seals attributed to phases G or H of the local sequence in the earlier third millennium B.C. There are also close parallels in Elam; Amiet has already discussed the links (P. Amiet, *Syria* 40 (1963), 66-7; earlier *GMA*, nos. 258, 287, 311-2, 317; also *MDP XLIII*, Pl. 14: 627; 15: 629, 632-3; 112: 1042 (for shape); *Louvre*, Pl. 69: A. 115).

51. Copper; cast in one with a tall handle rendered like twisted rope with a hole pierced through the near top; illegible linear design.

1966.1132. 63 (seal: 26) × 21 (18, irregular).

Bought: *Sotheby*, 11th July, 1966, lot no. 59 (said to be from Turkey).

52. Copper; cast in one with a tall wedge-shaped handle pierced through towards the top; row of "antelopes" with solid triangles between (one with an oblong over it).

1966.133. 41 (face: 22) × 17 (15, irregular).

Bought with no. 51 above.

These two distinctive cylinder seals are not easy to place confidently on the basis of published evidence. The handle of no. 51 is very similar to that on a cylindrical fitting, not a seal, found by Woolley in one of the Early Bronze III cist graves on the Acropolis at Carchemish (*Carchemish*, III, 219, Fig. 85, Pl. 60b (centre)). The American University in Beirut has a metal cylinder seal incised with a linear design and cast with a standing goat on the top (D. Mackay, *A Guide to the Archaeological Collections* . . . A.U.B., 1951, po. VIII. 6), but its source is unknown. A comparable copper seal, but with a deeply cut animal frieze and a standing mouflon handle, in the Borowski collection, has been attributed to Iran in the earlier third millennium B.C. (*Trésors de l'Ancien Iran* (Musée Rath, Geneva, 1966), pp. 9, 153 (no. 14)). The designs of both 51 and 52 suggest a date in the earlier third millennium, if not slightly before (a peripheral Jamdat Nasr style); a source in northern Syria or south-east Turkey is plausible.

Old Elamite/Provincial Old Babylonian:

53. Bituminous shale; worn; recumbent stag, its head turned back on a double "ground line" with jagged projections; bearded and kilted man, his right hand held as if stabbing the stag. His head, with vertically striated hat or hair, is turned back, left hand raised to a crescent; bow-legged dwarf; another man similar to the first but facing forward; bird over his left shoulder; ground line.
1968.738. 22 × 9½. Bought; as from Iran.

Buchanan classified this seal "Provincial Elamite", as the material immediately suggests, dating it in the earlier second millennium B.C. The figures have some affinity to a man on a cylinder of the same material from old excavations at Susa (*Louvre I*, S. 503, Pl. 34: 13); comparable seals from more recent excavations fall into the heterogeneous stylistic category defined by Amiet as "Série Élamite Populaire" (*MDP*, XLIII, Pl. 173: 1970, 1979 for the figures). The crouched stag is distinctive; but the bow-legged dwarf suggests a contact, albeit remote, with Old Babylonian glyptic (*ibid.*, Pl. 164: 1795).

54. Black serpentine; *upper*: bow-legged dwarf looking right; crescent above spade with angle at base; standing male in long robe looking left, arms akimbo; lion club; ?man in long robe looking right, arms held out, elbows bent; Y-shaped device above an "altar"; nude female, arms akimbo; "comb-like" symbol above ball-staff; *lower*: row of two alternating goats and lions recumbent.
1969.518. 21 × 10. Bought; as from Iran.

Buchanan classified this seal as "Provincial Babylonian, c. 1800 B.C.". It is not easy to refine this general categorization, but there are one or two seals from Susa (P. Amiet, *MDP* XLIII, Pl. 165-6, nos. 1815-6, 1819) that suggest an east Mesopotamian or Elamite source for this one.

Cappadocian:

55. Haematite; chipped; star; rampant lion in grasp of a full-face bullman; behind, thin seated animal figure facing right; suppliant goddess facing right;

bearded worshipper facing right; star disc in crescent over a ball-staff above a "comb-like" symbol.

1963.1291. 24×15 . Bought; no recorded source.

This seal, like *Buchanan* I, no. 491, which he classified with the Metropolitan Old Babylonian series, has certain Cappadocian traits which suggest that it comes from a workshop, to the north-west of Iraq, working in a provincial Old Babylonian style (for comparable seals, classified as "Cappadocian", see *CANES* nos. 869-70, 882-3).

56. Top of a clay envelope; fragmentary; repeated seal impression: bird on back of a bull over altar framing a recumbent lion (?), standing god with staff on shoulder throwing stick extended in left hand, robe drawn back over knee; star, blob over spade; two standing worshippers facing right; standing goddess; ball and staff; star disc in crescent; seated goddess holding a bowl in extended right hand.

1968.65. About 50 square. Bought; *Sotheby*, 8th January, 1968, lot no. 170.

This seal impression is that shown on a tablet of the *Adad-šululi* archive at Kültepe in Turkey (T. Özgüç, *Kültepe Kazısı Raporu 1949* (Ankara, 1953), 239, Pl. LXIV. 717); Old Assyrian style, c. 1850 B.C.

57. Haematite; chipped; god with robe drawn back on right knee, holding V-tipped rod; two bow-legged dwarfs; star disc in crescent above; six detached heads in field above two dwarfs, one holding an axe.

1964.487. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 9$. Bought; *Sotheby*, 6th July, 1964, lot no. 11.

There is a close parallel to this seal in the British Museum (D. Hogarth, *Hittite Seals*, Fig. 69, p. 65; cf. also *BN*, no. 280). *Buchanan* placed this example in the group he had defined as "Syro-Cappadocian" in *Buchanan* I, 161, dating to the nineteenth century B.C.

Syrian, c. 1750 B.C.:

58. Haematite; two *ankh* signs one above another; figure in a long robe facing right, vessel (?) below; continuous double scroll set between two pairs of parallel lines; figure in long robe facing left; *ankh* above vessel; repeat of double spiral.

1969.355. $15 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Bought; as from Iran.

Miss Collon's work on the seal impressions from Tell Atchana offers plenty of comparative evidence for placing this Egyptianizing seal in the Atchana level VII horizon (D. Collon, *The Seal Impressions from Tell Atchana/Alalakh* (*AOAT* 27; Neukirchen-Vluyn, 1975), Pl. XXVII-III). The long fingers are characteristic of seals in this group (cf. *Buchanan* I, nos. 870-1, 881). Dr. C. F. A. Schaeffer tells me that the distinctive vertical scroll appears on seals from Ras Shamra.

Mitannian:

59. Reddish brown carnelian, creamy streaked; chipped; standing figure in long skirt with prominent lower border looking right, arm held up in front of face; nude goddess looking left, arms akimbo; worshipper, with kid on pair of parallel lines,

facing deity seated on a recumbent goat; in upper field a recumbent goat with head turned back.

1967.847. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ ($9\frac{1}{2}$ convex). Formerly Philip Thorburn Collection.

This is an interesting addition to the small group of seals which were defined, in *CANES* I, 142, as illustrating the Elamite aspect of Mitannian glyptic (cf. *CANES*, nos. 1022-3), probably in the sixteenth century B.C.

60. Pinkish orange agate, milky spot; chipped; recumbent ibexes heads turned back flanking flying fishermen holding between them a stool or table supporting a winged disc, beneath it two joined birds and a rosette; guilloche border; *above*: a standing bearded worshipper (?) set sideways, blob at waist and in front of hands; dotted rod above recumbent animal; *below*: sphinxes with curling plume on helmet, resting on haunches, flanking pole with "fruit" top.

1969.354. $31 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$. Bought; as from Iran.

This is a particularly fine example of the Elaborate Mitannian Style of the fifteenth century B.C. The winged disc on a stool does not appear among the published Nuzi sealings and is relatively rare on published cylinders (cf. *Louvre*, 2, no. A. 951, Pl. 97: 24; Berlin, no. 578; *CANES*, no. 1047). The other elements in the design are typical of this style, though unusually various in their combination here.

61. Carnelian; worn; nude female with arms akimbo standing on the haunches of addorsed goats, heads turned back; *above*, a star on either side; two men, one kilted, one in longer robe, flanking a rectangular altar, rendered by drill concentric circles, supporting two discs: one with crescentic lower edges and a central dot, the other divided into quadrants with a dot in each; fish on one side of the altar, ball-staff on the other.

1969.517. 20×10 . Bought; as from Iran.

The "nude goddess" appears in Group XXVI of the Nuzi sealings (E. Porada, *AASOR* 24 (1947), 82 ff.); more unusual is the stylized altar and deity symbols on this seal. They are a particularly clear representation of the moon and sun standards less clearly seen on some Nuzi impressions in the Elaborate Mitannian style (*ibid.*, 66, nos. 746, 907-9; cf. E. Porada, in *Le Temple et le Culte* (Istanbul, 1975), 164-172).

62. Faience (now a brownish white colour), traces of green glaze; worn; criss-cross lines within a border.

1966.214. 19×8 ($7\frac{1}{2}$). Given by Dr. M. R. Lawrence (formerly in the collection of his brother T. E. Lawrence, who probably acquired it in Syria).

It is not certain from the shape whether this is a bead or a cylinder seal of the type mass produced in the fourteenth century B.C. as an aspect of the Mitannian "Common Style".

Cypriot:

63. Steatite; worn; tall figure, full-face, holding a standard; then two registers: *upper*: five figures in long robes facing right; *below*: figure facing right grasping a

long pole; quadruped; figure with arms raised; figure moving to right, arms outstretched, right bent at elbow.

1968.1287. 23×11 (10). Bought; acquired in Nicosia by the former owner.

Buchanan attributed this seal to a Cypriot workshop at the very end of the local Late Bronze Age, c. 1200 B.C. But neither Porada (*AJA* 52 (1948), 178 ff.) nor Kenna (in L. Åström, *The Late Cypriote Bronze Age: Other Arts and Crafts* (S.C.E. IV (ID); Lund, 1972), 623 ff.) in their reviews of Cypriot glyptic in this period offer any close analogies to the distinctive style and arrangement of the figures.

Western Iran: Iron Age:

64. Serpentine; seated figure with domed horned headdress and curved, spiky wings, facing right; standing figure of similar type but with a conical horned headdress, holding a spouted vessel at ground level in right hand; symbols in field. 1969.363. 23×8 . Bought; as from Iran.

This seal may be attributed by comparison to a seal in the Foroughi collection published by Miss Porada and attributed to about the tenth or ninth century B.C. by analogy with Neo-Assyrian seals (*Ancient Iran* (London, 1965), 78, Fig. 49). A comparable type of wing appears also on creatures shown on seals of the same period from Susa (P. Amiet, *MDP* XLIII, Pl. 184: nos. 2126-7).

65. Iron; much corroded; linear rendering of what appear to be structures with curved roof lines; concave profile.

1969.364. 42×26 (21, concave). Bought; as from Iran.

I have traced no published parallel to this cylinder. The material is most unusual and, if the reported source is correct, might associate it with the iron industry of Luristan in Iron II-III B, c. 1000-700 B.C. The design by contrast does not suggest figurative styles of this period in western Asia so much as the reed structures shown on Mesopotamian seals of the later prehistoric period (cf. P. Amiet, *GMA*, Pl. 23) or the buildings shown on the carved steatite bowls produced in Iran (P. Kohl, *Expedition* 18 (1975), 18 ff.; for the structures, P. Delougaz (*Iraq* 22 (1960), 90 ff.), slightly later.

66. Stamp-cylinder; dark grey serpentine; line of winged wild equids; plants in between; borders; lion on base; loop handle with scalloped edge.

1969.357. $19\frac{1}{2}$ (27 incl. loop) $\times 14$ ($11\frac{1}{2}$ top). Bought; as from Iran.

67. Stamp-cylinder; reddish brown limestone; winged disc with long tendrils above a recumbent lion flanked by standing winged figures, their outer arms raised, hands cupped, inner hands holding arrow-shaped objects downwards; on the base a repeat of the winged disc over the recumbent lion; loop handle.

1968.1517. 20 (28 incl. loop) $\times 14\frac{1}{2}$ ($13\frac{1}{2}$ at top). Bought; as from Iran.

The intimate association of this distinctive type of seal, the stamp-cylinder, with Urartu is well documented both in the Urartian homeland (M. N. van Loon, *Urartian Art* (Istanbul, 1966), 139 ff.; B. B. Piotrovskii, *Urartu* (London, 1967), 70 ff.), and now in north-west Iran through the excavations at Bastam (cf. *AMI* 5 (1972), 58-9; seals to be published by Mrs. P. Calmeyer). These two, like the majority of those published so far, are most probably of the seventh century B.C.

C: *Excavated Seals:*

The following cylinder seals from Tell al Rimah and Baba Jan Tepe were allocated to the Ashmolean Museum after official divisions:

- 68. TR 3730: Ashmolean 1967.724: B. Parker, *Iraq* 37 (1975), 32, no. 33.
- 69. TR 4402: Ashmolean 1970.981: *Ibid.*, 32, no. 34.
- 70. TR 5658: Ashmolean 1970.982: *Ibid.*, 35, no. 46.
- 71. TR 5659: Ashmolean 1970.984: *Ibid.*, 34, no. 45.
- 72. TR 5671: Ashmolean 1970.983: *Ibid.*, 23, no. 2.

The following cylinder seal from Dr. C. Goff's excavations at Baba Jan Tepe in Luristan was allocated after an official division to Mr. J. Bomford, who gave it to the Ashmolean:

- 73. (?excavation no.) Ashmolean 1970.1151: faience; worn; upper part of the design lost; remains of two scorpions; 25 × 11.

D: *Dubitanda and Fake:*

- 74. Steatite; chipped; much of the seal is recut over a ruined inscription; a goddess; a crescent on a pole; goddess leading a worshipper.
1967.1476. 22 × 10. Bought; from a collection formed in Iraq before 1930.
This may be a genuine Neo-Sumerian seal.

- 75. Dark grey serpentine; sidewise lion; archer; seated figure touching a crescent; ground line.

1966.557. 21 × 11 (10). Bought as from Iran.

Irregular vertical ridges on the surface indicate recutting.

- 76. Mica schist; man facing right (?), arms bent and hanging down from shoulder level; sidewise ibex; seated figure facing left; small sidewise animal.

1966.558. 15 × 9. Bought; as from Iran.

As with no. 75 there are signs of recutting on the surface.

- 77-79. Three fake cylinder seals (1967.1110-1112) were acquired together with no. 22 (*Sotheby*, 24th July, 1967, lot no. 78).

E: *Seals on loan for study purposes, 1963-1976:*

- 80. Pale green calcite; rampant lion (?) crossed with rampant goat; crossed rampant goats; rampant "hero" with horned head and animal haunches; rampant goat with head turned back.

Property of Mr. R. A. Hodgkin. 23 high. Collected in Iraq before 1939.

This is a finely cut example of an Early Dynastic II contest scene as defined in *Buchanan* I, 28 ff.

- 81. Dark mottled stone; worshipper led into the presence of a seated goddess by an interceding goddess; crescent in the upper field; two vertical panels of inscription. Property of Mr. R. A. Hodgkin. 33 high. Collected in Iraq before 1939.

Inscription. Ur-šu-ga-lam-ma Ur-Šugalamma
dumu Ka₅-a nu-bānda son of "Mr. Fox", the sergeant.

This is a typical Ur III Presentation scene distinguished only by its inscription.

82. Haematite; worn, illegible inscription; suppliant goddess; star above ball-staff (double-lined); worshipper; star-disc in crescent above a vessel; "King" with cup seated on a cushioned throne; worn ground line.

Property of Professor O. R. Gurney. 23 × 12. Bought in Damascus, 1936.

This is a typical early Old Babylonian seal; for the unusual ball-staff cf. *Louvre*, 2, no. A.281, Pl. 77. 21.

83. Haematite; chipped and worn; suppliant goddess; chip above series of blobs; worshipper with a kid in his arms; standing god with right arm forward and down, left held in at waist.

Property of Professor O. R. Gurney. 26½ × 13½. Bought in Damascus, 1936.

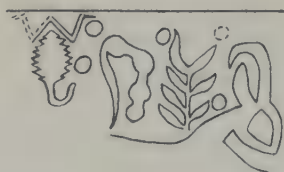
Inscription. ha-ši-ri-ki/di-ku (?) PN₁
dumu ^{a?}ku-da-ku(?) son of PN₂
ir(?)^anu-ba-da-ag(?) servant of (the god) Nubadag
.....

The signs are badly worn, but the inscription appears to conform to the usual type. The god Nubadag in line 3 (the first three signs are reasonably clear) could be identified with the Hurrian god who appears in the inscription of Tišatal (A. Parrot and J. Nougayrol, *RA* 42 (1948), 8) as *Lu-ba-da-ga-aš*, in Ugaritic as *Nbdg*, and at Boğazköy as *Nu-pa-ti-ig*, *Nu-u-pa-ti-ga-aš*, *Lu-pa-t[i-ga/ig]* and *Lu-pa-ki-ta* (H. Otten, *Anatolia* 4 (1959), 27 ff.). The personal names are unintelligible. Are they perhaps Hurrian?

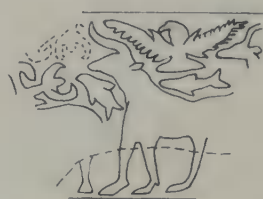
The simplified treatment of the robes and the small blobs in the field indicate a date between the middle and late phases of the Old Babylonian style.

Abbreviations:

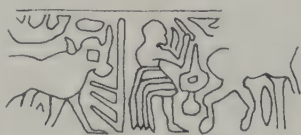
- Berlin* A. Moortgat, *Vorderasiatische Rollsiegel* (Berlin, 1940).
BN L. Delaporte, *Catalogue des cylindres orientaux . . . de la Bibliothèque Nationale* (Paris, 1910).
Boehmer R. M. Boehmer, *Die Entwicklung der Glyptik während der Akkad-Zeit* (Berlin, 1965).
Brussels L. Speleers, *Catalogue des intailles et empreintes orientales . . .* (Brussels, 1917).
Buchanan I B. Buchanan, *Catalogue of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in the Ashmolean Museum*, I: Cylinder Seals (Oxford, 1966).
CANES *Corpus of Ancient Near Eastern Seals in North American Collections* I. E. Porada, *The Collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library* (New York, 1948).
CS H. Frankfort, *Cylinder Seals* (London, 1939).
de Clercq L. de Clercq, *Collection de Clercq, I, Cylindres orientaux* (Paris, 1888).
Diyala H. Frankfort, *Stratified Cylinder Seals from the Diyala Region* (Chicago, 1955).
GMA P. Amiet, *La Glyptique Mésopotamienne Archaïque* (Paris, 1961).
Guimet L. Delaporte, *Annales du Musée Guimet*, 33 (Paris, 1909): *Catalogue du Musée Guimet: Cylindres orientaux*.
Louvre L. Delaporte, *Catalogue des cylindres, cachets et pierres gravés de style oriental. Musée du Louvre* (Paris), I: *Fouilles et Missions* 1920; II: *Acquisitions*, 1923.
Moore G. A. Eisen, *Ancient Oriental Cylinder and other Seals . . . Mrs. William H. Moore* (Chicago, 1940).



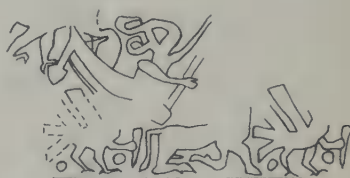
3



4



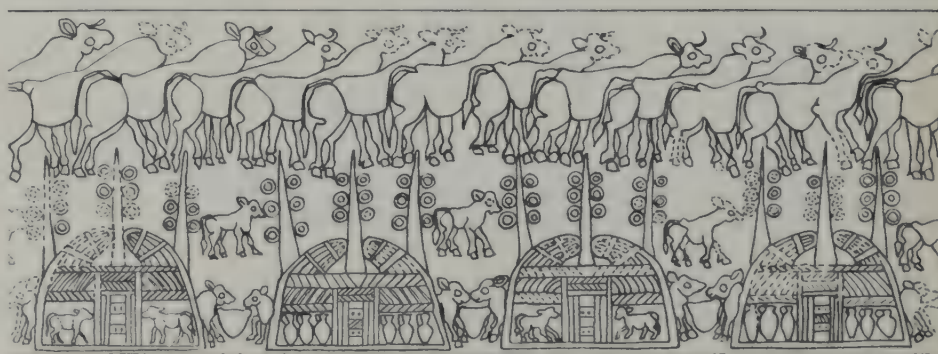
5



6

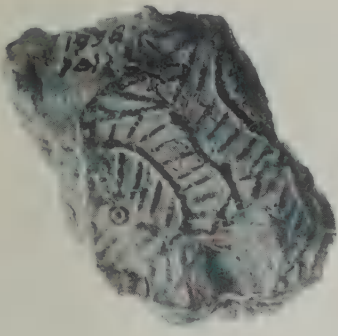


8



9

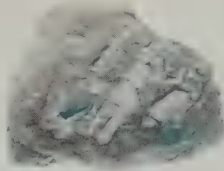
Fig. 1



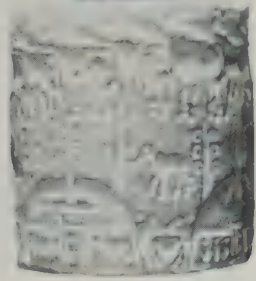
1



2



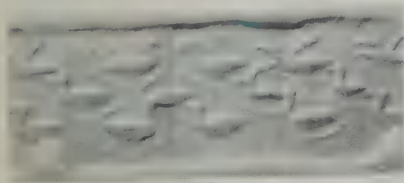
4



5



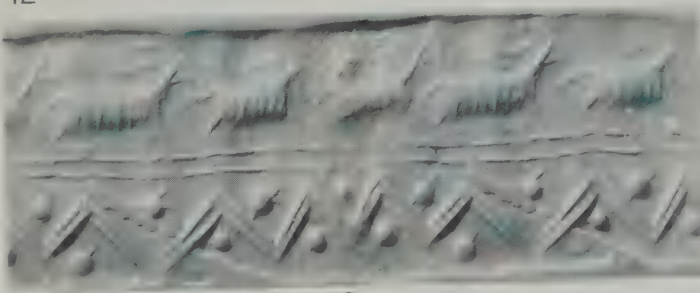
6



7



8



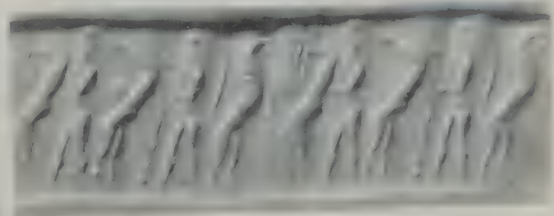
9



10



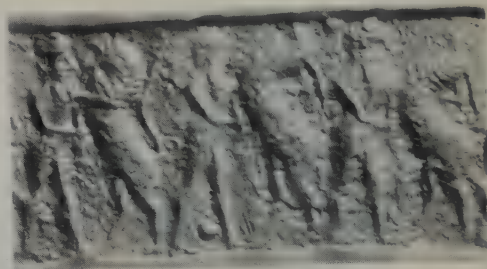
11



12



17



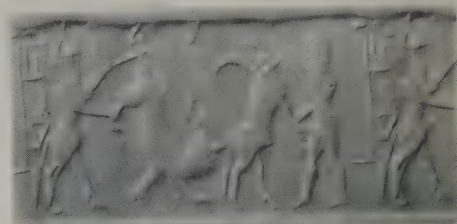
18



19



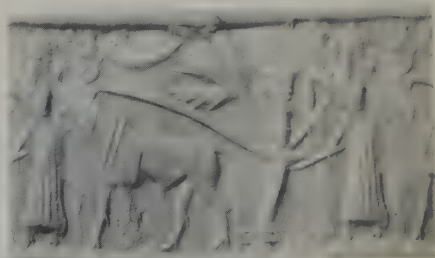
20



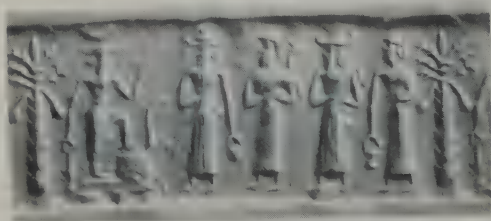
21



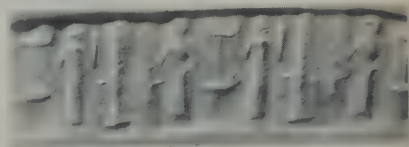
22



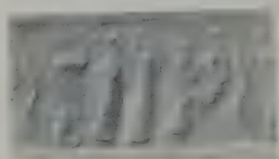
23



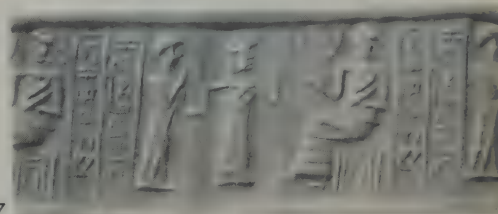
24



25



26



27



28



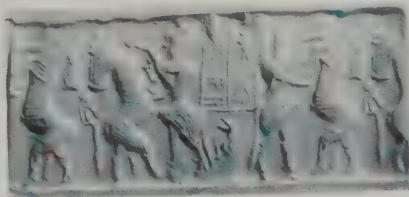
29



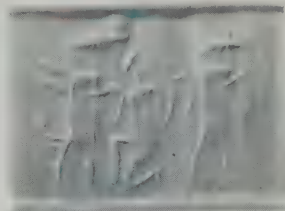
30



31



32



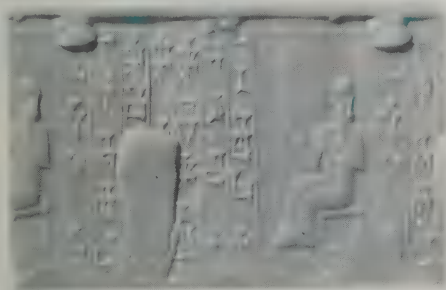
33



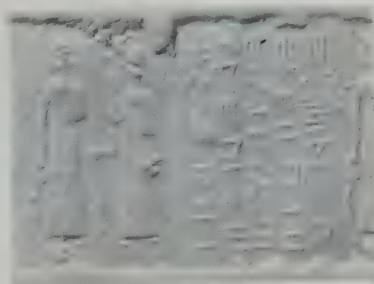
34



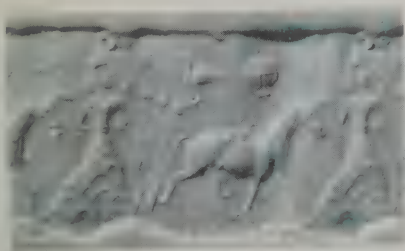
35



36



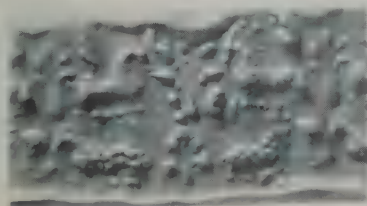
37



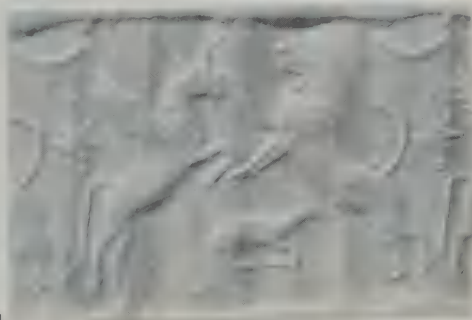
38



39



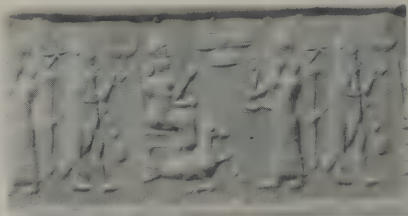
40



41



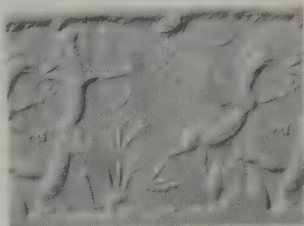
42



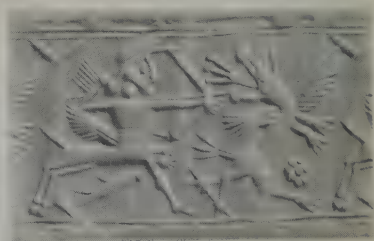
44



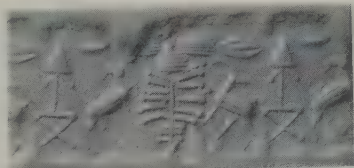
43



48



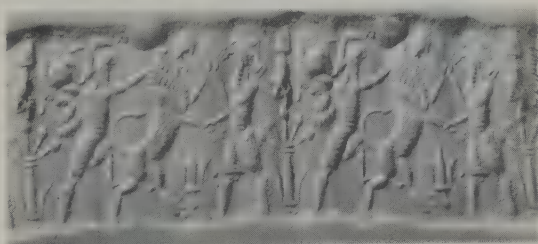
45



46



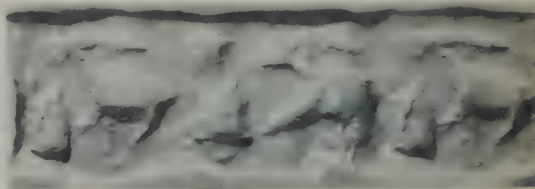
49



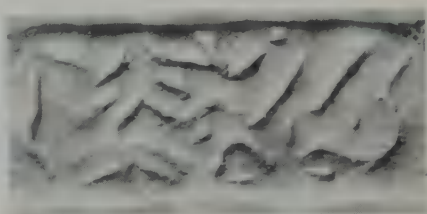
47



50



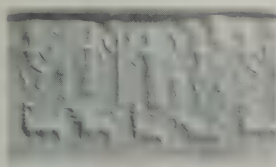
52



51



53



54



55



57



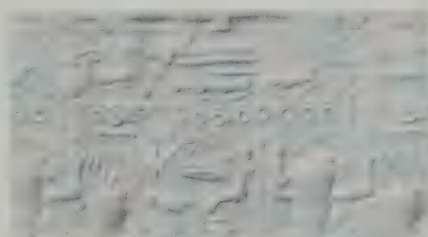
58



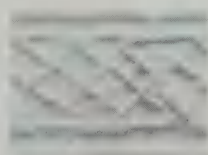
56



59



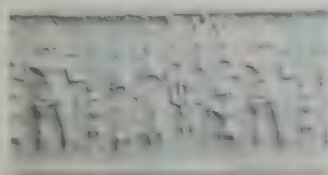
60



62



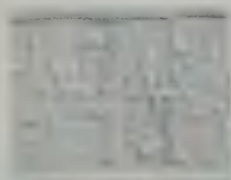
61



63



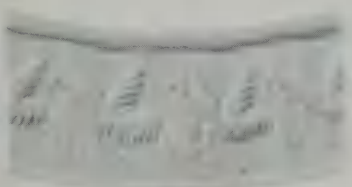
65



64



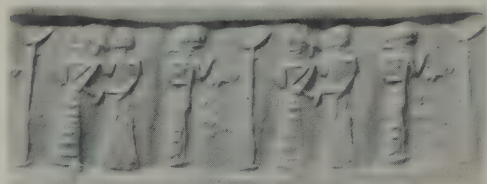
67



66



PLATE IX



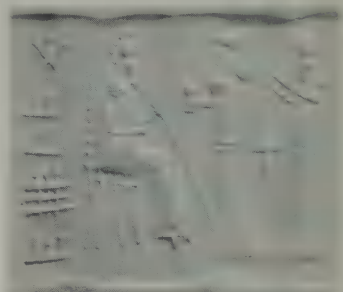
74



75



76



77



78



80



79



81



82



83

CD
5344
.A74
1978

Ashmolean Museum.

Ancient Near-Eastern cylinder seals
acquired by the Ashmolean Museum,
Oxford, 1963-1973 / by P.R.S. Moorey
and O.R. Gurney. -- Oxford : Ashmolean
Museum, 1978.

p. 41-60, [6] p. of plates : ill. ;
29 cm.

Cover title.

Reprinted, by courtesy of the British
School of Archaeology in Iraq, from:
Iraq, v. 40 (1978).

1. Seals (Numismatics)--Near East--
Catalogs. 2. Cylinder seals.

3. Ashmolean Museum--Catalogs.

I. Moorey, P. R. S. (Peter Roger

Stuart), 1937

II. Gurney, O.

R. (Oliver Robert), 1911-

III. Iraq. I

V. Title

CCSC

30 JUN 88

12233882

CSTMxc

8047997